Then you represented that cardamom planters are finding some difficulty in getting lands registered for house-sites. What is generally done is that the cardamom planter chooses a particular land and prays that that land may be registered in his name as it is necessary for the beneficial enjoyment of the adjacent holding. As a general rule, no permission is granted to individual planters to take possession of any lands they choose. If Government are satisfied that the land applied for is necessary for the beneficial enjoyment of the holding, then they generally register the land in the name of the applicant.

As regards the Kumili-Devicolam road, that road is divided into five sections and some work in respect of three of the sections has already been done. The work will be expedited; and work in regard to the other two will be taken up as soon as the first work is finished.

As regards the dual control over the trees in cardamom estates, a similar representation was made last year and I then gave an elaborate reply which you must be aware of. The difficulty that you represent is not very serious. It is the Land Revenue Department to which application is to be made; the Forest Department comes in only when the trees are about to be taken away. It is not a matter of much difficulty so far as the estates are concerned. It is not possible therefore to interfere with the control now exercised by the two departments on this subject.

The other representations made by you will be considered.

138. Encouragement of Malayalam.

MR. K. K. KOCHITTY VYDIAN (*Nominated*), who made his representation in Malayalam, thanked the Government for having nominated him to represent the Ganaka community in the Assembly.

It was the duty of those who respected the mother tongue and of the Government to work strenuously for the progress and popularity of the Malayalam language. The encouragement given to the language by the late Maha Rajas and members of the Royal family should be continued. For the quick despatch of public business, the Malayalam language should be accorded a more important place in the public institutions of the State.

139. Government and Malayalam.

MR. K. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Municipal Council, Haripad*), speaking in Malayalam, expressed his satisfaction that he could represent his subject before a Travancorean Dewan who could speak Malayalam. The member represented the same subject at the nineteenth session of the Assembly. The then President could not know Malayalam and so he did not grasp the full significance of his representation. The steps taken in the matter were not satisfactory or adequate to the need.

All civilised Governments encouraged the vernaculars. In the last fifty years, the Malayalam language had made considerable progress; but it could not be said that that progress was comparable to that made by other Indian languages.

Page 1

The majority of the people of the country were ignorant of the English language and yet all Government publications and communications were in that language. If the lack of technical terms in Malayalam was a drawback, it was the duty of the Government to seek the aid of scholars and *pandits* to supply the want.

All Government publications should be in Malayalam. Even those publications that had to be in English should be accompanied by a Malayalam translation thereof.

With regard to the most important Government publication namely, the Gazette, considerable portions of it were published only in English; and even in cases where Malayalam translations were published, they were usually belated.

The Travancore Directory and Statistics should be published in Malayalam and Tamil also. The members of the 27th session of the Assembly were not provided with Malayalam editions of two of the Government publications distributed among them.

All Government correspondence should be in Malayalam. Malayalam should be used in the law courts. English was used for the convenience of the presiding officers. The convenience of the people should be the main consideration in the matter.

In regard to text-books, very inferior books were prescribed for the use of pupils. The text-books published by the Government were not available at the beginning of the school year. Another difficulty in regard to text-books was that they were sold only in the offices of Assistant Inspectors of Schools. If the text-books were left in the hands of private printers and publishers, the books would be available in time and at cheaper prices.

The vernacular girls' schools were under the control of officers who had no knowledge of the vernaculars. It was amazing that, while there were capable and highly educated women in the country, the control of the girls' schools was left in the hands of a Eurasian lady who could neither read nor write Malayalam. How could such an officer control, direct or inspect the teaching of Malayalam? From the appointment of that lady it appeared as if the Government wanted to deal a fatal blow to the Malayalam language.

140. Improvement of Malayalam literature.

MR. M. K. GOVINDAN (*Municipal Council, Alwaye*),who made his representation in Malayalam, said that the Travancore Royal Family was famous for its patronage of Malayalam literature. The present day conditions required special encouragement of Malayalam in certain directions.

The Malayalam language did not possess a comprehensive dictionary. A work of that kind could be produced only by a literary body and not by the effort of a single individual. The compilation of a dictionary was the best encouragement that could be given to Malayalam. There were scholars capable of undertaking the work. If the